

**CONFIDENTIAL.]**

[No. 2 of 1893.

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

### CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTANA,

Received up to 11th January 1893.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU.</b>						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
1	Safir-i-Kashmir	Moradabad	Avinár Krishn	For Nov. & Dec.	5th & 8th Jan.	500 copies
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
2	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	Yáqub Khán	1st	Jan.	500
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
3	Hámid-ul-Akhbár	Moradabad	Udžil Baksh	1st	Jan.	500
4	Mufid-i-Am	Agra	Qádir Ali	1st	Jan.	100
<i>Weekly.</i>						
5	Agra Akhbár	"	Tajmíru'l-Husain	7th	"	500
6	Agra Punch	"	Ahíd-ul-din Bag	8th	"	500
7	Akhbár-i-Álam	Morat	Musarrat Hásan	9th	"	500
8	Kálm-i-Tasvir	Cawnpore	Tahmeéb-i-Kálm	10th	"	500
9	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur	Muhammad Ali	10th	"	500

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly.						
10	Anis-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	... Ram Chandra Vaishya.	7th	Jan. ...	9th Jan. ... 590 copies.
11	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	... Lucknow	... Fishun Lal	"	" ...	11th " ... 158 "
12	Asudi ...	... "	... Ahmad Ali	6th	" ...	7th " ... 250 "
13	Aslam Gazette ...	... Budiam	... Afzal Ali	29th	Dec. ...	10th " ... 200 "
14	Cawnpore Gazette	... Cawnpore	... Harnam Singh	8th 15th & 23rd Dec.		8th " ... 450 "
				& 1st Jan.		
15	Colonel ...	... Moradabad	... Banwari Lal	1st	Jan. ...	5th " ... 500 "
16	Dakkhla-i-Qaisari ...	... Bareilly	... Thakur Prasad	7th	" ...	9th " ... 250 "
17	Dakkhla-i-Sikandari ...	... Rámpur	... Muhammad Hussain	2nd	" ...	5th " ... 448 "
18	Fitnah ...	... Gorakhpur	... Nizam Ahmad	1st & 8th	" ...	5th & 11th " ... 500 "
19	Hindustani ...	... Lucknow	... Gangá Prasad Varma	4th	" ...	6th " ... 300 "
20	Mati-i-Nár ...	... Cawnpore	... Gauri Shankar	7th	" ...	10th " ... 44 "
21	Milhr-i-Nimroz ...	... Bijnor	... Karimullah			11th " ... 400 "
22	Maiyaz-i-Asam ...	... Moradabad	... Amjad Ali	26th Dec. & 2nd Jan.		7th & 10th " ... 250 "
23	Nasim-i-Agra ...	... Agra	... Jamna Das Biswas	7th	Jan. ...	10th " ... 450 "
24	Oudh Punch ...	... Lucknow	... Sajjad Hussain	5th	" ...	8th " ... 450 "
25	Rahbar ...	... Moradabad	... Partap Krishn	8th	" ...	11th " ... 220 "
26	Risâ-ul-Akhbár ...	... Gorakhpur	... Nizam Ahmad	1st & 8th	" ...	5th " ... 350 "
27	Sitam-i-Hind ...	... Moradabad	... Banwari Lal	4th	" ...	8th " ... 180 "
28	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	... Sajjad Hussain	8th	" ...	8th " ... 150 "
Daily.						
29	Oudh Akhbár ...	... Lucknow	... Sheo Prasad	5th to 11th	" ...	5th to 11th " ... 531 copies (including 37 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
30	Alligarh Institute Gazette ...	... Aligarh	... Alimullah	3rd & 6th	" ...	6th & 9th " ... 464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
31	Bharat Bhánu ...	... Lucknow	... Kanhyá Lal	For	Dec. ...	10th " ... 180 copies.
32	Bharat Sudashá Pravartak ...	... Farukhabad	... Náráyan Dás	"	" ...	29th " ... 390 "
33	Devanágrí Gazette ...	... Meerut	... Gauri Datt	"	" ...	5th " ... 200 "
34	Rám Patáká ...	... Allahabad	... Rádhá Mohan, Sukla,	"	Jan. ...	29th " ... 250 "
Weekly.						
35	Almora Akhbár ...	... Almora	... Sadá Nand	2nd	" ...	6th " ... 116 "
36	Bharat Jíwan ...	... Benares	... Rám Krishn, Varma	"	" ...	5th " ... 1,500 "
37	Gosewak ...	... "	... Jagat Náráyan	5th	" ...	10th " ... 200 copies.
38	Nágrí Nírmal ...	... Mirzapur	... Kashi Prasad	"	" ...	11th " ... 500 "
39	Prayág Samáchár ...	... Allahabad	... Jagan Náth	29th Dec. & 5th Jan.	8th	29th " ... 100 "
40	Sejjan Kírti Sudhákár ...	... Udaipur	... Káhyá Chálak Dánu	2nd	Jan. ...	6th " ... 200 "
Daily.						
41	Hindustán ...	... Kálákankar (Partábgarh).	... Deva Charan	4th to 10th Jan. ...	5th to 11th " ...	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
42	Káshí Pátriká ...	... Benares	... Lakshmi Shankar Miura, M.A.	6th	" ...	9th " ... 451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
43	Khichri Samáchár ...	... Mirzapur	... Madho Prasad	7th	" ...	8th " ... 200 "
Bi-weekly.						
44	Jaipur Gazette ...	... Jaipur	... Mahávir Prasad	23rd	Dec. ...	29th " ... 100 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	MARATHI.			1892.	1892.	
	Weekly.					
45	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagl.	4th Jan. ...	9th Jan. ...	320 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly					
46	Nyaya Sudhá ...	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám-chandra Patwardhan.	2nd ...	6th ...	450 "
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
47	Bhárat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá	6th ...	9th ...	650 "

## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
January 4th, 1893.

1. *The Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 4th January, publishes the proceedings of the Eighth Allahabad National Congress, and is glad to notice that the doubts entertained in some quarters as to the success of the meeting have proved

utterly groundless. It has shown that the enthusiasm among the supporters of the movement has not abated, and Pandit Ajudhya Nath's soul must have viewed the proceedings of the Congress with feelings of satisfaction and joy. If he had any desire at the time of his death it was that the eighth Congress, to which he had invited delegates from all parts of the country, should come off successfully. [The *Hindustán*, Kalákánkar, of the 3rd and 4th January, the *Nagri Nirad*, Mirzapur, of the 5th January, the *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 4th January, and some other papers publish proceedings of the Congress, at the same time expressing satisfaction at its success. The *Rampratáka*, Allahabad, for January, gives a brief description of the Congress hall, and the substance of the resolutions passed by the Congress in Hindi verse.]

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.  
January 7th, 1893.

Mr. Crooke, the Magistrate of Mirzapur, and the Congress.

2. *The Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 7th January, states that a rumour has been afloat at Mirzapur to the effect that Mr. Crooke, the District Magistrate, made secret inquiries to find out who had given donations to the Congress fund and who would attend the Allahabad

Congress as delegates. Though the rumour seems to be groundless, it prevented many men from attending the annual meeting.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR.  
January 5th, 1893.

Death of Mr. Summers, M. P., at Allahabad, and the Congress.

3. *The Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 5th January, expresses deep regret at the untimely death of Mr. Summers, M. P., who came to Allahabad to witness the proceedings of the National Congress but was unable to attend owing to a severe attack of small-pox, which resulted

in death, and observes that his funeral was attended by some Europeans, Rája Rámpál Singh, Babu Charu Chander Mittra and some other Congressmen, who assisted in carrying the coffin to the grave. India is really very unlucky in that her friends are soon carried away by death.

RAHBAR.  
January 8th, 1893.

Suket, a small hill State in the Panjáb.

4. *The Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, publishes a letter received from an inhabitant of Suket, who complains that the tract of waste land situated near the town, which served as a public latrine and a cremation ground for the people, and also as a pasture for their cattle, has

lately been farmed by Mr. Hallifax, the councillor of the Rája, to a man for purposes of agriculture. Mr. Hallifax did not even consult the Rája in the matter. A similar application was made to Mr. Dallen (sic) for the land, but he rejected it. The people, who have been exposed to great inconvenience from being deprived of the use of the land, submitted memorials to Mr. Hallifax and the Commissioner of Jullundur in vain. An appeal to the Rája is worse than useless, as he has been reduced to a cypher by his powerful councillor. It is to be hoped the Panjáb Government will inquire into the matter and do the people justice.

RAHBAR.  
January 8th, 1893.

Ulwar murder case.

5. *The Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, says that the Government of India has commuted the sentence of death passed against Akhai Singh by the Commission in the Ulwar murder case to that of imprisonment for life, but has upheld the sentences against other prisoners. The

Government of India does not accept the plea that the prisoners, having committed the murder in obedience to the orders of the Maharaja, are innocent. Indeed that Government has clearly declared that no man can be allowed to commit a heinous offence in accordance with the orders of an Indian prince. The rejection of Major Ram Chandra's appeal by the Government was a foregone conclusion. He could not possibly be pardoned as he killed a man who had close friendship with the Resident, even though he only carried out the orders of his master in doing so. It is to be regretted that in Native States the Residents possess more power than the ruling chiefs themselves.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

6. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th January, on the authority of a correspondent, notices the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbár held

Darbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor at Jhansi.

at Jhansi on 30th December, and observes that gentlemen who had occasion to see His Honor were satisfied with his good nature and courtesy. A tahsildár who stood at the door of the darbár tent rudely pushed

NASIM-I-AGRA.  
January 7th, 1893.

the darbáris, but was soon rebuked by a Secretary to Government. A police inspector beat the attendants of one or two darbáris. The rates fixed by the tahsildár for things supplied by shopkeepers to His Honor's camp were lower than the market rates, but the shopkeepers were paid still lower rates by the men in the camp ; as for instance *ghi* (clarified butter) was ordered to be supplied at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers and sweetmeats at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  seers the rupee, but the shopkeepers were paid at 2 seers and 4 seers respectively. Again, men were forcibly pressed into service. The authorities should take steps to check such evils in future.

7. A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 8th January, says that Sir Charles Crosthwaite's resolution on the Hardwar fair

Some suggestions to the Lieutenant-Governor.

shows his love for justice and his sympathy with the people. These provinces are very fortunate in having obtained such a Governor. As His Honor will shortly

Agra Punch.  
January 8th, 1893.

pay visits to several places, it would be well if he gave his attention to the following matters. *First*, at his visit to any town His Honor should not enter it by the main route which has been well cleaned, watered and decorated with triumphal arches by the Municipal Board. But like the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab he should pass through by-streets and then he will be able to judge of the sanitary and conservancy arrangements at the place, and of the way in which the Municipal officials perform their duties. *Secondly*, he should decline to accept addresses presented by Municipal Boards in silver caskets, like the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Municipal funds are intended for municipal purposes and not for addresses. *Thirdly*, the Lieutenant-Governor should make a point of inquiring into the condition of the people. The gaudy dresses in which darbáris will appear before him are no proof of the prosperity of the masses. *Fourthly*, although the harvests are fairly good, prices rule very high. Steps had better be taken to secure a fall in the high prices which have caused widespread distress among the poorer classes. *Fifthly*, the additional taxation levied at places where waterworks have been introduced should be remitted as far as possible, the condition of the people being very unsatisfactory ; and in future such works need not be introduced at any place except where they are absolutely necessary.

8. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th January, contains a cartoon in which the *Punch* is represented as cordially welcoming a European gentleman, marked "Sir Charles, 1893," and carrying a roll of paper, marked "The new Hardwar Resolution," under his arm, and as asking

OUDH PUNCH.  
January 5th, 1893.

Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Charles Crosthwaite.

another gentleman, marked "Sir Auckland, 1892," to clear out.

9. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th January, in an article headed "The Courts of Justice are a source of revenue," says that it appears from the annual report on the administration of civil justice in the North-Western Provinces for 1890, that the total income of the Civil Courts during that

AZAD.  
January 6th, 1893.

Income and expenditure of Civil Courts in the N.-W. Provinces.

year was Rs. 25,51,000 and that the total expenditure was below Rs 16 lakhs, the surplus being Rs. 9,66,000. There was a surplus of Rs. 86,87,000 during the past eleven years. There has been a steady increase in the income, but the expenditure has been kept down. The income rose from Rs. 22,80,000 in 1885 to Rs. 25,51,000 in 1890, while the expenditure, which was Rs. 15,75,000 in 1885 was still below 16 lakhs in 1890. An increase in the income means an increase in litigation or work in courts, while the establishment has remained the same. The Judges, Subordinate Judges, Munsifs and the ministerial officials have to work very hard, and the daily attendance register of Judges is kept up like that of boys in schools and submitted to the High Court for inspection once a month. Owing to the great increase in litigation the officers are unable to keep abreast of their work, even with all their energy and industry, and delay in the disposal

of cases is inevitable. A civil appeal is usually decided by the High Court or the Judicial Commissioner's Court two years after the date of institution, and the state of things is not much better in the lower courts. A civil suit from the date of institution in the court of first instance until its final disposal by the High Court takes up a good part of the suitor's life. The delay necessarily involves great trouble and loss to the people. The office establishment in the civil courts is inadequately paid. In the North-Western Provinces there are only 18 Munsarims on Rs. 200 a month and 18 translators on Rs. 120. Of the remaining officials none receive more than Rs. 70, and the salaries of a large majority of them are only Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. What is worse is that they are excluded from promotion. A low paid muharrir in a Tahsildár's office may gradually rise to be a Tahsildár and a Deputy Collector and even a Munsif and a Subordinate Judge, but the muharrirs in the civil courts have no such prospects of promotion. The total income from fees for the employment of amīns was over 17 lakhs during the last eleven years, while the expenditure during the same period did not exceed Rs. 7,34,000. Thus there was an average surplus of about a lakh every year, but no amin is paid more than Rs. 60 a month. The total receipts from copying fees amounted to Rs. 10,16,814 during eleven years. The average monthly income was Rs. 8,000 and expenditure Rs. 3,250. The net saving was Rs. 4,750 a month, but the scale of pay fixed for copyists is only Rs. 15 a month, and they are not entitled to pension. During the last eleven years the nizārat office chaprasis put Rs. 28,75,000 into the Government treasury. On an average they earned a little less than eleven hundred rupees a day on behalf of Government, while they received only Rs. 250 a day in the shape of pay. If the cost incurred on account of the pay of nazirs and naib nazirs were also deducted from the receipts, the net income to Government from the labours of chaprasis was Rs. 700 a day. Under circular No. 19 of 1881 two rates, viz., Rs. 5 and Rs. 6, were fixed for chaprasis, and they were strictly forbidden by another circular issued in the same year to receive any perquisites from pleaders and suitors. On their retirement after 25 or 30 years' service they do not receive pensions but small gratuities not exceeding Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 in amount. Their rates of pay still continue to be the same, although the necessities of life are considerably dearer at present than in 1881. The condition of the chaprasis is even worse than that of African slaves, who have not to work so hard and are better fed and clothed by their masters. In order to avoid delay in the decision of suits which causes so great inconvenience to suitors, the surplus income from civil courts should be devoted to improving the condition of those courts, especially by increasing the strength, pay, and prospects of their establishments and ameliorating the condition of amīns, copyists and chaprasis; otherwise the rates of court fee should be reduced. Mr. Justice Mahmud rightly condemns the present system of administration of justice as a means of making money by the sale of justice. It is to be hoped Government will make its courts genuine courts of justice and not allow them to continue to be a source of revenue.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM.  
December 26th, 1892.

Maharaja Partap Narain Singh and  
Musalmans of Ajodhya, Oudh.

10. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 26th December, publishes a communication from Muhammad Hidayat Rasul, who argues that if Ajodhya is considered sacred by the Hindus on account of its being the birthplace of Ramchandra, it is held in still greater estimation by Musalmans, inasmuch as thousands of Musalmans perished in religious wars there, and the place contains several large mosques built by Muhammadan kings and many tombs of holy saints. The town, which was originally the land of idolatry and paganism, was turned into a land of Islam by Musalmans. The writer accuses Maharaja Partap Narayan Singh of having demolished many mosques and tombs and encroached on the land occupied by them, and observes that Musalmans being annoyed at the Maharaja's action were ready to sacrifice their lives on behalf of religion, but bloodshed was avoided through the intervention of the Fyzabad Anjuman-i-Islamia, which has instituted a suit in the Civil Court against the Maharaja. The writer appeals to Musalmans to assist their poor co-religionists of Fyzabad with money in their dispute with the kafirs or unbelievers, and asks them to send subscriptions to Maulvi Muhammad Afzal Husain, president of the Anjuman-i-Islamia.

11. The *Azâl* (Lucknow), of the 6th January, states that the agitation made in Bengal against the orders of the Bengal Government regarding trial by jury is simply due to the circumstance that the orders have deprived the Bengalis of an opportunity for showing indulgence to Jury system in Bengal.

*Azâl.*  
January 6th, 1893.

offenders. The jury system is also very faulty in these provinces, and the Local Government may be obliged to abolish it. It is to be regretted that on the one hand we are desirous of possessing trial by jury, while on the other we readily abuse the privilege. It is true European juries have also been liable to the charge of giving perverse verdicts, but we should not commit the same faults which we condemn in others. It is better that the Bengalis should be deprived of a privilege than that there should be frequent failures of justice.

12. The *Alwâqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 4th January, publishes an Urdu translation of Sir Charles Elliott's speech at the Civil Service dinner at Darjeeling, and highly approves of the sentiments expressed by His Honor. The recommendation made by His Honor that offenders in this coun-

Sir Charles Elliott on severe punishments inflicted on offenders in this country.

*ALWÂQT.*  
January 4th, 1893.

try should be leniently dealt with as in Europe and America is entitled to the consideration of Sessions Judges and Magistrates. It is to be regretted that sometimes a Sessions Judge, considering the punishment inflicted on an offender by a Magistrate to be inadequate, reports the case to the High Court, recommending an increase in punishment. Such a report has an evil effect on Magistrates and induces them to deal with offenders with severity. If the appellate courts reduced sentences on appeal as far as possible, the practice of inflicting unduly severe punishments in this country would soon be stopped.

13. The *Akhbâr-i-Âlam* (Meerut), of the 3rd January, publishes an article contributed by a correspondent, who argues that natives fully appreciate the benefits of British rule and are ready to sacrifice their lives and property on behalf of Government. But as they have been dis-

*AKHBâR-i-ÂLAM.*  
January 3rd, 1893.

Natives and the Arms Act.

armed and have forgotten the use of arms, they cannot render any great assistance to Government in an emergency. Government is not justified in doubting their loyalty and allowing them to remain in their present helpless condition when a powerful enemy is knocking at the door. In England efforts are made to train even dogs to do some work. Are natives worse than dogs that nothing should be done to improve their position? Government should allow them to bear arms and make them capable of defending their country and homes against any foreign foes.

14. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th December, received on 8th January, complains that the system under which payments are made for things supplied to the camps of Government officers on tour is very unsatisfactory. A trader himself buys *ghi* (clarified butter) at one seer and wheat

*CAWNPORE GAZETTE.*  
December 15th, 1892.

at 12 seers a rupee, but he is paid for those things at 2 seers and 16 seers respectively. If he raises any objection he is beaten. The earthen pots supplied by potters are not paid for at all. Such practices are punishable under the Penal Code, and are also sins. Government may not punish its officers, but God will never let them off. It is to be regretted that officers who draw large salaries and liberal travelling allowance should make themselves liable to the charge of extortion for the sake of extremely small sums. But Mr. Bird, the District Magistrate of Cawnpore, is an honourable exception to the rule. He has engaged camels and carriages required for his own use and for that of his sarishtadar, &c., for the whole winter, and pays them by the month, thus they are paid even for those intervals of time which he spends at his headquarters during the winter. He personally sees that full payments are made for provisions and other things supplied to his camp. If any man finds fault with the things supplied by shopkeepers at the camp, he tells him to go and buy his things in the neighbouring villages. Mr. Bird also insists on other officers in the district making full payments for all things and keeping an eye on their men in the matter.

BEHAR JIWAN,  
January 2nd, 1893.

A case under the Age of Consent  
Act at Benares.

15. The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 2nd January, states that a case under the Age of Consent Act has cropped up at Benares. The lady doctor at Bhelupur at first declared that the girl was above 12 years; but in her evidence before the District Magistrate she stated that she could not exactly tell her age, but that she considered her to be about 11 or 12 years old. The lady doctor in charge of the Ishwari Hospital said that she was of opinion that the girl was below 12, but that she could not swear, and that the injury might have been caused in some way other than sexual intercourse. But still the Magistrate committed the case to the sessions for trial! The public can judge for itself how far the action of the Magistrate is justifiable.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
December 8th, 1892.

16. A correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 8th December, received Alleged high-handedness of a police constable at Farukhabad. that on 1st December in the Gamnabazar of the Farukhabad city, a police constable desired a Thakur, who is a resident of Niamatpur, to make over to him the nice walking stick he carried in his hand. But the Thakur declined to part with his stick. On this the constable falsely accused the man of having stolen some buttons from a shop and severely beat him. What could be more high-handed and illegal than such a proceeding? The shopkeeper denied the theft of any buttons from his shop, and the accused was acquitted by the Magistrate. The authorities should keep an eye on policemen and prevent them from harassing the people.

COLONEL.  
January 1st, 1893.

Alleged tyranny and oppression practised by some Mussulmans on their Hindu neighbours at Moradabad.

17. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 1st January, in an article headed "Is not Moradabad under British rule?" complains that Tafazul Ali Khan, Hakim Naki-ud-din Khan, and Kazi Shaukat Hasan, who own some of the buildings in the block called the Shish-mahal at Moradabad, have formed a league among themselves with a view to encroach upon the buildings belonging to the Hindus in that block as much as possible. They are in constant communication with the Muhammadans employed in the Civil and Criminal Courts, and also avail themselves of the services of the bad characters of the city in the matter. The *Colonel* refers to their dispute with Munshi Kedar Nath, and to their tricks by which they succeeded in deceiving the Joint Magistrate and in getting him to reject the Munshi's petition. Their unjust seizure of some property belonging to Babu Anandi Prasad, who lived in one of their houses as a tenant, and their encroachments on the houses of Munshi Lalta Prasad and Munshi Kashi Ram are then alluded to, and the District Magistrate is asked to inquire into the matter and to protect people from their tyranny and oppression.

RAHBAR.  
January 8th, 1893.

Grant of refunds by the Municipal Board, Moradabad.

18. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, complains that the Moradabad Municipal Board has lately modified the system of grant of refunds in a way injurious to the Moradabad traders. Refunds of duty are at once granted to traders who are not permanent residents of the municipality, but when those who are permanent residents apply for refunds at the time of export of goods, they are told that if there is a surplus at the end of the year it will be proportionately distributed among them on account of such refunds. The measure has necessarily created great dissatisfaction among the local traders, and should be reconsidered by the Board. If the Board finds it difficult to make both ends meet, it had better curtail its expenditure.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
December 8th, 1892.

Compulsory vaccination at Fatehpur.

19. A correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 8th December, received on 8th January, complains that the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the Fatehpur Municipality will be a source of great inconvenience to the people. Respectable women who live behind the screen, who have no servants and whose male relatives are absent from home, will find it very difficult to send their children to the vaccination-station for vaccination. Again thousands of children are known to have died of diseases brought on by vaccination owing to the use of bad lymph. Many distinguished European doctors have disapproved of vaccination. Under these circumstances the members of the Municipal Board were not justified in making vaccination compulsory. Even if

they are convinced of the advantages of vaccination, they should have first brought home these advantages to the people by distributing a large number of copies of a pamphlet on vaccination before introducing compulsory vaccination.

20. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, publishes a communication from a Tahsildár who does not approve of the recommendation made by an Assistant Surgeon for an increase in the rates of pay fixed for Assistant Surgeons (see paragraph 18, page 8 of the Selections from vernacular newspapers for week ending 4th January 1893). The writer agrees that almost every Assistant Surgeon after a few years' service is located at some large town where he soon makes a fortune. If an Assistant Surgeon succeeds in curing a talukdár or a chief of any disease, he receives a princely reward, and is sometimes also granted a hereditary pension. The Tahsildárs, Deputy Collectors, Munsifs and Engineers have to be content with their salaries.

Rates of pay fixed for Assistant Surgeons.

OUDH AKHBAR.  
January 9th, 1893.

21. The *Devanágri Gazette* (Meerut), for December, protests against the proposal to provide a watersupply for Meerut on the ground that there is no scarcity of water at that place, and asks the Municipal Board to increase its grant to the local college if it has any spare funds.

DEVANAGRI GAZETTE  
December 1892.

Water supply question, Meerut.

22. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 10th January, in noticing the *Kárná-mah-i-Colvin*, an Urdu book published by Munshi Nawal Kishore, C. I. E., observes that the book gives a brief account of his administration and contains his principal speeches. The *Akhbár* praises Sir Auckland

OUDH AKHBAR.  
January 10th, 1893.

Colvin for his encouragement of high, primary, and physical education, his improvement of Lady Dufferin Fund, and his measures for the reclamation of the criminal tribes. Above all his memory will always be cherished with gratitude by the inhabitants of Agra, Benares and other large towns in these provinces for whom he provided an abundant supply of filtered water.

23. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, expresses great satisfaction at the bestowal of the title of K. C. I. E on Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan of Mahmudabad, highly praising him for his generosity and public spirit. (The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, Lucknow, of the 7th

OUDH AKHBAR.  
January 11th, 1893.

January, in a supplement published on red paper, expresses delight at the titles of K. C. I. E, C. S. I. and Raja bestowed on Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan of Mahmudabad, the Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, and Muhammad Tasadduk Rasul Khan, talukdar of Jahangirabad, respectively, congratulating them on the receipt of the titles.)

24. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 2nd January, complains that men who get accustomed to the use of liquor or opium soon ruin their health, lose all their property and even commit thefts, murders and other crimes, censures Government for tolerating the use of these things for the sake of the excise revenue, and recommends an entire prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating drugs.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
January 2nd, 1893.

Sale of liquor and opium.

25. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 1st January, says that as soon as a notice regarding the sale of aphrodisiacs is circulated with a newspaper in these provinces, the publisher of the newspaper is summoned and warned by the District Magistrate. It is difficult to understand why

COLONEL.  
January 1st, 1893.

Circulation of obscene advertisements with newspapers.

the local Government and the District Magistrates are so much afraid of such notices. If the notices are considered obscene, marriages, which it is wellknown are performed for obscene acts, had better be forbidden. If a man performs his marriage or even utters that word, he should at once be hanged. In that case Government will strike at the root of the evil.

## III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

CAWPORE GAZETTE.  
January 1st, 1893.

A dakaati at Farukhabad.

26. The Farukhabad correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st January, complains that a daring dakaati was lately committed at the house of Lachmi Narayan, Mahajan, at Maudarwaza, Farukhabad, by a gang of about forty robbers armed with swords and guns. The police station being situated close by, the police appeared on the scene. But on the dakaits firing two or three shots, the police beat a hasty retreat and should be ashamed of their eowardice. It is believed that the robbers succeeded in carrying away property worth thirteen thousand rupees.

ANIS-I-HIND.  
January 7th, 1893.

Theft at Fyzabad.

27. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 7th January, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that thieves carried away thirty-two thousand rupees from the house of Lala Beni Prasad, banker, Fyzabad, on 25th December at night, and that there was an attempt at burglary at the house of Lala Sundar Lal, Honorary Magistrate, but that the Lala being on the alert succeeded in apprehending one of the burglars.

GOSWAK.  
December 22nd and  
29th, 1892.

Ill-treatment of Hindus under the old  
Muhammadan rule.

28. The *Gosewak* (Benares), of the 22nd and 29th December and 5th January, publishes the first portion of a Hindi drama in which Hardat, a Brahman, who lived in a Muhammadan state in Rajputana in the time of Muhammadan supremacy, is represented as worshipping a cow he had received from a Hindu landholder named Gopal Singh. Three Musalmans suddenly enter his house and demand the cow, which they desire to kill on the day of the approaching Id. The Brahman protests, but the Musalmans forcibly carry away the cow, reciting a song in which they call the Hindus kafirs or infidels, who deserve no sympathy and mercy, and declare that they will oppress and kill them as far as they can.

ALLAHABAD:

The 16th January 1893. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,